



time is to be helped off, from the action of the General Assembly. Sir, they will never abandon their opposition to you, so long as there is a ray of hope left. I may be wrong, but a disposition to "hang on." It is a compromise, which enters into the nearest and dearest relations of life. It is the American System, for it led to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. I am not ashamed to confess, that I yet hope to accomplish something by a spirit of compromise.

It was not my intention, sir, to have connected the subject of the Roanoke Inlet with the formation of new Counties. Our desire for the accomplishment of that great work, is not based, entirely, upon the effects it may have upon us, in a pecuniary point of view.

We are urged by still higher and nobler motives. Open that inlet—reduce the waters of the Sound to the level of the Ocean, which will follow as matter of course, and you remove from among us a most fruitful source of disease. This view of the subject alone, is enough to excite the feelings of the philanthropist. I do not intend, sir, to enter into an argument about the work. I have taken this occasion, merely, to allude to the subject. My constituents are devoted to the accomplishment of that work, and are willing to stand or fall with it. I declare here, that, in his efforts to effect something for that project, I will make a common cause with the Senator from Paupers and Parsonages. (Mr. Shepard); may, I will go further. I will support no man or set of men, who are disposed to give the go by to this work.

I have been somewhat amused at the debate which has been going on, on the question of making new counties. It is urged that it will have the effect to injure some of the Counties, in the arrangement of the House of Commons, in 1842. I look upon that, as far as my constituents are concerned, with perfect indifference. The contest is between those counties that wish to be divided, and those counties which have a number on account of fractions. Neither of the counties from which I come, can be affected in the House of Commons, as neither of them have the 12th part of the federal population of the State. We are entitled to one member each, merely, because we are counties.

The Senate is based on principles of taxation. I will not attempt, Mr. Speaker, to argue the question, whether multiplying new counties will have the effect to alter the present arrangement in the Senate. It is enough for me to know, that my constituents have the opinion that it will.

Our counties have been united; no county feeling has arisen; we have the same feelings and the same interests, and it is natural to suppose, that the people will retain every thing that they may conceive will have, in the remotest degree, any effect on the present arrangement.

Let our Western brethren wait until after the next Senatorial arrangement in 1842, and then all cause for these fears will have abated, and no difficulty will be thrown in the way of our relieving their grievances, for, I really believe they have strong claims.

Take the ideal line which was drawn in former times, and the balance of power has already gone to the Western side, in the House of Commons. How is it in the Senate?

The East have a majority in this branch? Can we retain it? Every reflecting man must admit, that in this end of the Capital, sooner or later, the "Sceptre will depart from Judah." If the East should be able, and I think it will, to keep the balance of power in 1842, it must depart from us in 1852. This, Mr. Speaker, is a melancholy reflection. It is an admission that I regret I am compelled to make, but it is an opinion that is founded in truth. The reasons will bear me out. The Eastern portion of the State is improved, with the exception of the public works on the swamp lands, as much as it is likely it will improve. Nearly all our hands that can be advantageously cultivated, have been cleared, and are now listed at their value. Our population is not increasing. Emigration and death are making rapid inroads on us. I have no hesitation in saying, that the average taxes, in that portion of the East, in which I am acquainted, will not be more for the next 10 years, than it was last year. What is the state of prosperity in the West? Their hands are not all occupied, and are increasing in value, and emigration, disease and death are not reducing their numbers.

For the reasons I have stated, sir, I cannot at present, vote for any new county, I have alluded to the feelings of my constituents, on that subject. The Senator from Rutherford declares, that this desire to establish new counties in the West, did not originate with the politicians, but the people themselves. I can assure the Senator with equal truth, that this feeling of opposition in the East, was not got up by the politicians, but originates with the great body of the people; and I am bound to pay respect to the opinions of my constituents, if I know them; and knowing them, I would be little less than a traitor if I disobeyed them.

Thursday, Dec. 17.

SENATE.

The bill making an appropriation for completing the capitol, and for other purposes, passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed. The bill was subsequently re-considered, on motion of Mr. Cooper, and laid on the table.

Mr. Worth, from the joint committee on Education, made a report, unaccompanied with a bill for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools; which were ordered to be on the table and be printed.

The Resolutions on Internal Improvements, were taken up; when Mr. Waddell resumed his remarks on the subject, and in a speech of considerable length and great ability and eloquence, delivered his views in favor of a liberal and judicious scheme of Internal Improvements. The Resolutions were then laid on the table until to-morrow.

M. E. Manly, of Newbern, was elected Judge, vice R. M. Saunders, resigned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Mangum presented a Resolution for distributing the Revised Statutes, which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Moore presented a Bill to amend the Revised Statutes, concerning Registers, which was read the first time, passed and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McLaurin presented a Resolution from the militia of Richmond and Roanoke counties, asking an appropriation of funds for the improvement of Lumber River, which on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. J. P. Caldwell introduced a Bill to amend an act passed at the Session of 1828 to divide the Counties into School Districts, and for other purposes—which was read the first time and passed, and on motion of Mr. Winters, ordered to be printed.

The engrossed Bill to create Title, and grant jurisdiction over a Tract of Land on Body's Island, to the United States, was read the second and third times, passed and ordered to be enrolled.

Friday, Dec. 18.

SENATE.

Mr. Arrington presented a bill to repeal in part an act concerning bills, bonds and promissory notes; which passed its first reading.

The engrossed bill to expedite legal process, passed its third reading and was ordered to be enrolled.

The resolutions on Internal Improvements, were again taken up and discussed. Mease, Speed and Cooper addressed the Senate in opposition to their adoption; after which they were laid on the table until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. J. P. Caldwell, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a Bill to compel the Militia officers of Mecklenburg County to drill three days in each and every year, which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Mendenhall, from the Joint Select Committee on that subject, reported a Bill upon the subject of a Penitentiary, which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Barringer from the committee on Internal Improvements, to whom the subject had been referred, reported against the expediency of the State's undertaking the construction of a Rail Road from Raleigh to Waynesborough at this present time, and asked that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Concurred in.

Mr. Patton presented a bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Asheville Female Academy in the County of Buncombe, which was read the first time and passed.

Saturday, Dec. 19.

SENATE.

Mr. Shepard presented a bill to establish free schools within the several counties of the State; which passed its first reading, and was ordered to be printed. [Proposed to appropriate \$70,000 annually from the accruing interest of the Literary Fund, to be divided among the counties according to their federal population, for the support of free schools; but no county to receive its rateable proportion, until it shall have collected an equal amount for the same purpose, which the acting Justices may levy and collect as other taxes; that at the next August election ten commissioners shall be elected in each county, to lay off the county into school districts; that \$5,000 be annually appropriated for the support of Normal Schools for the purpose of educating poor young men as teachers; and that the Legislature shall select a superintendent of schools, who shall annually visit each county in the State, &c.]

The resolutions authorising the erection of a Lunatic Hospital, were taken up, and, after some discussion, in which Messrs. Morehead and Moore advocated, and Mr. Edwards opposed, the measure, were laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The engrossed bill to prevent betting on elections, was read the second time and postponed indefinitely, by a vote of 62 to 44.

Monday, Dec. 21.

SENATE.

Mr. Morehead, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to amend the 102d chapter of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Revenue;" which passed its first reading.

Mr. Moore from the Committee of Positions and Grievances, reported adverse to the bill to add a part of Carteret to Hyde County. Laid on the table.

The bill to amend an act concerning the Seal of Government and Public Buildings, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be enrolled.

The Senate took up for consideration the bill for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools. Mr. Shepard proposed an amendment thereto, and after some discussion, in which the proposed amendment was advocated by Mr. Shepard, and opposed by Messrs. Morehead and Dooley, the whole subject was laid over for the present.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Moore presented a Bill to amend the Revised Statutes, authorizing the draining of the Swamp Lands of this State, and to create a fund for Common Schools; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Doak presented a bill to amend the 75th chapter of the Revised Statutes entitled Militia; which was read the first time, passed, and on motion of Mr. D. referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Spruill presented a Bill to amend the Revised Statutes, entitled an Act concerning Slaves and Free Persons of color; which was read the first time, passed, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, being under discussion, was, on motion of Mr. Hoke, so amended, as to make the amount borrowed on the faith of the State, payable in annual instalments of Fifty thousand dollars each, till all be paid.

Mr. Guthrie offered an amendment, prohibiting the Company from declaring any Dividend or Bonus, until the Debts contracted by virtue of this Act shall have been discharged; and authorizing the Company to pay into the Treasury of the State, the whole or any part of the amount of Debt so contracted; and so making such payment into the Treasury, to be forthwith absorbed from all further liability for such amount of said Debt so paid.

This amendment was rejected by a vote of 84 to 24.

Mr. Gafford made a motion of inquiry, whether a resolution in the Senate of North Carolina to right-side the 1st Regt. of Guards of Orange, in view of my question propounded by that Regt. The Speaker, after stating the Rule as follows, to-wit: "No person shall vote on any question, in the event of which he is immediately and directly interested," deemed that no member who is a Stockholder has such a right to vote.—From this decision, Mr. Thompson appealed to the House; and the House assumed the Chair in its decision.

Mr. Biggs then offered an amendment, sinking the Stockholders liable as securities to the State in their individual capacity, in proportion to the amount of Stock held and owned by said Stockholders.

This amendment was rejected by a vote of 83 to 44.

The Bill was further amended on motion of Mr. Brogden, by adding the Governor of the State to the Attorney General, of Inspector of the Deed of Mortgage to be made by said Company for the benefit of the State.

The Bill, as amended, was then passed by a vote of 56 to 52.

Tuesday, Dec. 22.

SENATE.

Mr. Arrington presented a resolution to raise a joint committee to report at what time the Legislature can adjourn sine die, which was read and rejected.

And on motion of Mr. Moore, the Judiciary committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of giving to one or three magistrates out of court, jurisdiction over all plain and minor cases of assaults and batteries, with a specified fine, where the defendants plead guilty.

Mr. Dooley presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Internal Improvements to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for a survey of Lumber river from the South Carolina line to McFarland's Bridge and a canal from said river near Lumberton, the most eligible route to Cape Fear River; which was adopted.

Mr. Moye presented a resolution to send a message to the Commons proposing that the two Houses adjourn sine die, on the 4th January; which was adopted.

The Commons having concurred in the Senate's amendment to the engrossed bill to expedite legal process, said bill was ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to add a part of Carteret to Hyde county, was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Spruill, the resolutions on Internal Improvements, were taken up. Mr. Shepard moved an amendment by striking out the 5th resolution and inserting the following.

Resolved, That the Governor of the State be required to employ a competent Engineer to survey a route for a turnpike road from Raleigh to Asheville; also a route from Fayetteville to the Tennessee line by the way of Wadesborough, intersecting the former route at some point east of the Yadkin; and that the Engineer, in making his report, shall indicate what route is preferable on account of cheapness, directness and facility of construction; and whether there is material for paving said route throughout the entire length of the road, sufficiently abundant and durable.

Resolved, moreover, That said Engineer give an estimate in his report, as accurate as he can make it, what will be the cost of paving said road per mile; and what will be the expense of said road, if it is simply graded; and in order to carry this resolution into effect, the sum of \$2,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury.

After some discussion between Messrs. Waddell and Shepard, the resolutions and amendment were laid on the table.

The bill to compel captains to number their companies four times a year, was rejected.

Mr. Mitchell presented a bill to amend the 53d chapter of the Revised Statutes, concerning the Governor; which passed its first reading.

Wednesday, Dec. 23.

SENATE.

Mr. Morehead, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to amend the 102d chapter of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Revenue;" which passed its first reading.

Mr. Moore from the Committee of Positions and Grievances, reported adverse to the bill to add a part of Carteret to Hyde County. Laid on the table.

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#### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

These have been the results of the various of our Governmental posts. Presidential Elections. The following is a correct statement, compiled from an authentic source, of the number of votes received by each principal Candidate, for President and Vice President, at each of said Elections; and will be found not only useful for press information, but future reference.

First Election, 1789.—Number of Electors 69. George Washington received 69 votes; John Adams 34, and John Jay 9. Washington was elected President and John Adams Vice President.

Second Election, 1792.—Number of Electors 135. George Washington received 132 votes; John Adams 77, and George Clinton 50. Washington and Adams were both re-elected.

Third Election, 1796.—Number of Electors 133. John Adams received 71 votes; Thomas Jefferson 69; Thomas Pinckney 59, and Aaron Burr 20. Adams was elected President, and Jefferson Vice President.

Fourth Election, 1800.—Number of Electors 139. Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr received each 75 votes; John Adams 65 and Charles C. Pinckney 64.

As there was no choice of President in the College of Electors, the election devolved upon the House of Representatives and after balloting 36 times, Jefferson was elected by a majority of one State. Burr was elected Vice President.

Fifth Election, 1804.—Number of Electors 170. The present plan of voting separately for President and Vice President was then adopted.

Thomas Jefferson received 162 votes for President, and Charles C. Pinckney 14. George Clinton received 162 votes for Vice President and Rufus King 14. Jefferson and Clinton were elected.

Sixth Election, 1808.—Number of Electors 176. James Madison received 123 votes for President, and Charles C. Pinckney 47. George Clinton received 113 votes for Vice President, and Rufus King 47. Madison and Clinton were elected.

Seventh Election, 1812.—Number of Electors 217. James Madison received 128 votes for President, and De Witt Clinton 89. Elbridge Gerry received 131 votes for Vice President, and Jared Ingersoll 86. Madison and Gerry were elected.

Eighth Election, 1816.—Number of Electors 217. James Monroe received 184 votes for President, and Rufus King 14. Daniel Tompkins received 183 votes for Vice President, and Aaron Burr 22. Monroe and Tompkins were elected.

Ninth Election, 1820.—Number of Electors 232. Monroe received 222 votes for President, and Daniel Tompkins 218 for Vice President.

Tenth Election, 1824.—Number of Electors 261. Andrew Jackson received 99 votes for President; John Quincy Adams 94; William H. Crawford 41, and Henry Clay 37. As neither candidate had a majority, the election

## Charlotte:

Thursday, December 31, 1840.

We return our thanks to Messrs. Mangum and Stanly for their favors. We shall be much obliged if they will furnish us with all the documents, as we can expect nothing from our own representative.

**A Small Pig.**—A real Whig friend informs us that he slaughtered a hog on the 24th instant, which measured seven feet in length and six feet four inches in circumference, and weighed six hundred and thirty-five pounds. He was two years and six months old. He wishes to know if any of his brother farmers can beat this.

The Van Buren papers have started a story, that Gen. Harrison, in a late dinner speech, declared that he would resign the Presidency if he could thereby place Mr. Clay in the Chair. The Cincinnati Republican, evidently by authority, contradicts this story.—*Fay. Obs.*

[This charge has turned out just as we expected, for we could not believe it possible that Gen. Harrison could forfeit a direct pledge. This is one among the many pitiful attempts that will be taken by the Loco Foco to shake the confidence of the people in Gen. Harrison, and we hope they may all be met by an early rebuff.]

### STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate has been engaged principally, this week, in considering the subject of Common Schools, and in devising measures to remedy the defects of the system as established at last session. Three or four different plans are before the Legislature, and there seems to be a fixed determination not to adjourn, without doing something effectual in this important matter.

On Wednesday the bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Wilmington Rail Road Co. passed its final reading in the Commons, and was sent to the Senate.

On the same day, the bill making the Elections to take place at the same time throughout the State, passed its second reading by a vote of more than four to one. The first Thursday in August is the day fixed on.

We understand that Mr. Bynum, of Rutherford, made an admirable Speech, on the bill to establish a new County by the name of Cleveland.

The Turnpike bill has been again before the Senate. Mr. Mitchell, of Wilkes and Ashe, delivered an able common-sense, practical Speech in its favor. Mr. Shepard made another arris against the bill, which elicited from a Wag present the following imprements which we publish for its wit, alone:

**East vs. West.**  
South Senator C. of improvements the last, is sure to make a good road to the West; To which Senator S. says, "My Nag's such a beast That his head will not go any way but due East." —*Raleigh Register.*

### MR. CLERK GARLAND—A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

It is wonderful what a liability Mr. Garland has to make mistakes when a vote of the House is taken by years and nays, and how these blunders are certain to accrue to the benefit of the Clerk's political friends! His omission of the name of Mr. Winthrop and Mr. Joseph L. Williams, who voted in the affirmative on the motion of Mr. Stanly to reconsider the order for printing an unnecessary and extravagant number of copies of the President's Message, has already been noticed in our Congressional record. By the insertion of their names and counting their votes, the decision of the House was reversed—the order alluded to was reconsidered and the result was that the number of copies to be printed was reduced.

Mr. Stanly very properly commented, at the time, on the suspicious circumstances attending the omission of the names of Messrs. Winthrop and Williams; and reminded the House that at the last session, during the consideration of the New Jersey case, the Clerk in declaring the vote on Mr. Fillmore's motion to insert the word "lawful" before the word "votes," announced years 60, nays 96, when the actual state of the vote was, years 97, nays 93. The Speaker on that occasion, gave his casting vote in the affirmative, and thus prevented the result which would have followed from the *omission* of the Clerk in *accidentally omitting* the name of the member who had voted "aye."

Mr. Stanly said he did not charge upon the Clerk intentional omission—but such accidents might happen too frequently. He was reminded of the anecdote of the Clergyman who, on a certain wet Sunday missed a handsome new silk umbrella, and found in its place an old cotton one much tattered and torn. He told the congregation that the exchange might have been purely accidental, but still it was greatly in favor of the person who took the silk umbrella, and that such mistakes might occur too often. It recalls Governor Barbour's story of the boy who happened to find three cowbells in three successive nights. The tale of his finding one might have been believed—but when his boasted luck extended to finding another—and another—the matter looked suspicious. The accident happened too frequently.—*Madisonian.*

The following toast was given at a Tippecanoe celebration at Westfield, New Jersey, last week.

**Van Buren.**—Conquered by a "new man in an iron cage," "vanquished General," and soundly beaten.

We are induced to say that the Wednesday Mr. Tallmadge gave an account of the facility with which the Whigs intend to redeem their pledges, by introducing the following joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States in relation to the Presidential Term.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both houses deeming it necessary,) that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which article when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution:

"The President of the United States shall hold his office but for one term of four years, and shall be ineligible thereafter."

This is the great measure of reform, and we shall see who votes for it and who against it. The old Jackson members of Congress will certainly support the one term principle, for it was one of the cardinal points in the political faith of the Old Hero.—*Per. Int.*

**The New Jersey Case.**—Our readers will have perceived, we trust with satisfaction, that the House of Representatives, by its vote on Thursday last, has shown a disposition to retrograde from its extreme position of the last Session, so far as to allow to the legally returned Members from New Jersey pay for their attendance on the House up to the day on which the House voted other Members to be entitled to the seats claimed by them. The resolution was supported in a brief but very forcible manner by Mr. Hoffman, of New York, who maintained the right, both legal and equitable, to compensation, of those Members who held credentials from the State, at least until the House itself had undertaken to solemnly decide that their credentials were not to be respected as such.—*Nat. Intel. 19th ult.*

The President states in his Message that there will be in the Treasury, at the close of this year, \$1,300,855. On reference to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that he estimates an emission of \$5,440,000 of Treasury notes before the close of the year. So that, to obtain the surplus of a million and a half he incurs a debt of nearly five millions and a half—or, in plain terms the deficiency at the close of the year will be \$3,849,145 and this is called "a sound condition of our finances."—*Per. Int.*

Yesterday, an hour or two before the usual hour of meeting of the House of Representatives, the gorgeous Chandelier which has been lately suspended in the Hall, with all its fixtures and appendages, fell to the floor with a force proportionate to its weight, and was smashed to pieces.—Fortunately, owing to the earliness of the hour, no one was within reach so as to be injured by it. An hour or two later, had it fallen, it might have caused the death or wounding of many members. The providential escape from this danger was suitably noticed in his prayer at the opening of the day's sitting by the Chaplain of the day, (Rev. Mr. COOKMAN.) In consequence of the confusion caused in the Hall by this accident, the House adjourned soon after meeting.

This Chandelier was of American manufacture, weighed over seven thousand pounds, and cost four or five thousand dollars. It was thirteen feet in diameter, contained 78 *argand* burners, and is said to have been ornamented by 2,650 cut glass lustres, and 3,000 cut glass spangles.—*Nat. Intel. 19th ult.*

Mr. Benton by his early movements in the Senate, indicates his determination henceforth to lead the Van Buren Federalists. Mr. Calhoun is silent. He cannot follow Mr. Benton; and yet he must, or set up for himself, or join Gen. Harrison.—The end of the session will disclose the new position of many men and many parties.

It is singular what changes a few years will produce. Only four years ago, South Carolina gave her electoral vote for Willie P. Mangum for President. Now Mr. Mangum is found in the Senate of the United States by the side of Mr. Clay entering the same opinions of the powers and nature of the Government that he did in 1836, while South Carolina is found occupying the new position, supporting an administration which nearly every other State condemns. And there sits Mr. Calhoun, directly the opposite of his old friend.

Mr. Stanly has introduced a resolution into the House of Representatives requiring that the books in the Post Office Department, be removed to a fire proof building. Mr. Stanly explained, that, he designed to throw no imputation upon the present head of the Department—but the late Postmaster General was understood to be lurking about the City, and was not too good to do great many things. Nothing but the unexplained deficit in the Post Office and the indifferently bad reputation of Kendall, could warrant a prudent course of action.

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missed a handsome new silk umbrella, and found in its place an old cotton one much tattered and torn. He told the congregation that the exchange might have been purely accidental, but still it was greatly in favor of the person who took the silk umbrella, and that such mistakes might occur too often. It recalls Governor Barbour's story of the boy who happened to find three cowbells in three successive nights. The tale of his finding one might have been believed—but when his boasted luck extended to finding another—and another—the matter looked suspicious. The accident happened too frequently.—*Madisonian.*

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**THE UNITED STATES.**  
The following is a list of the popular as well as less popular Presidents of the several States, at the time of their election:

President Vt.	Pres. Vt.
Maine,	1807.
New Hampshire,	1807.
Massachusetts,	1807.
Rhode Island,	1807.
Connecticut,	1807.
New York,	1807.
Pennsylvania,	1807.
Delaware,	1807.
Maryland,	1807.
Virginia,	1807.
North Carolina,	1807.
South Carolina,	1807.
Georgia,	1807.
Tennessee,	1807.
Ohio,	1807.
Louisiana,	1807.
Indiana,	1807.
Mississippi,	1807.
Illinois,	1807.
Alabama,	1807.
Missouri,	1807.
Arkansas,	1807.
Michigan,	1807.

1829, 311 1,123,427 224 60

Van Buren's majority of the people's votes, 145,784; of Electoral votes 174.

From the Madisonian.

**THE POST OFFICE REPORT.**  
Mr. Niles' report is much longer than the reports of his "illustrious predecessors," although he has been in office not a year. It exhibits a considerable degree of industry and ingenuity, with not a little impracticability.

We learn from it that the extent of post routes in the United States is 155,739 miles, and the annual transportation on them, \$6,876,776 miles, at a cost of \$3,326,876. The number of contractors is about 2000: post offices, 13,629 of which 951 have been established within the present year. Within the same period 271 have been discontinued. Postmasters appointed within the year 3,231 of whom 959 were for new offices.

The receipts of the Department for the year ending 30th June last, were \$4,239,276. Expenditures \$4,758,111. Excess of Expenditures \$219,945.

The Postmaster General mentions as among the causes for this excess, or rather of the deficiency of the revenue, the embarrasments of the times, the practice extensively adopted of carrying newspapers outside of the mails, and the abuse of the franking privilege.

During the weeks ending the 2d May, 2d June, and 7th July last, there were 22,088 free letters and packets sent from the Executive Departments, 20,263 free letters from members of Congress, and 392,269 public documents and other franked packets, making, in all, 424,669. The public documents and packets from Congress weighed 32,659 lbs. The Executive officers, it seems, have beaten the members of Congress in franking letters all hollow. We suspected as much during the Presidential contest, when we endeavored to call public attention to the electioneering abuses of these officers.

Mr. Niles recommends the abolition of the allowance to postmasters of 3 cents on free letters, and of the franking privilege, except to the Heads of Departments; a limitation of compensation for all Steam-boats, Railroads, and coach service; the equalization of postage on newspapers and other printed matter, with an *advance of one hundred per cent*; and a revision of the tariff of letter postage, with a *reduction of 25 per cent*.

The vote of the House of Representatives, 118 to 87, to allow the excluded members from New Jersey pay for the last Session, will attract public attention. These gentlemen were ejected from their seats by the dominant faction, because, as was alleged, they had no right to them; and now many of those who voted for their exclusion, virtually concede the injustice done to them by awarding them the compensation of members.—*Rich. Whig.*

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**From the Raleigh Register.**

**THE PRESTON DINNER.**

This affair, which recently came off at Charleston, was, in every sense of the word, a brilliant one. Wine, wit and Whiggery (pardon the alliteration) were all of the first stamp. We are glad to find, that our good old state begins now to attract that notice abroad, to which she is so eminently entitled by her virtues and old fashioned honesty. Among the regular toasts drunk on this occasion, we find the following:

**Our conterminous States, Georgia and North Carolina.**—Their gallant bearing, during the late Presidential election—a circumstance which is certainly "remarkable, if true."

A lady presented her husband with two sons, said to be, (of course,) "the finest looking fellows ever seen." One of these hopeful twins, as soon as he opened his eyes, cried out in a very audible tone, "Tip!" upon which the other, determined not to be outdone responded "Tig!"

The prodigies received the names one of William Henry Harrison—the other John Tyler.—*Lynch. Virginian.*

**CENSUS OF 1840.**

Annexed is a summary of the population of five States in 1840, being all the States of which the complete census has yet been published.

The aggregate increase of population since 1830 is 92,320, being nearly 73 per cent.

In the 10 years from 1820 to 1830, the increase in the same States was 140,020 being little more than 12½ per cent.

From these Old States there has been a constant drain to the New. In Connecticut, all the increase is in a few of the large towns.

In New Hampshire the colored population has diminished nearly one sixth, and in Vermont nearly one fifth.

**STATES, 1840. 1830. 1820.**

N. Jersey 283,379 320,779 277,575 11,423

Vermont 91,849 88,637 85,764 11,191

Connecticut 310,131 287,711 275,048 12,420

Delaware 76,107 76,739 72,740 1,388

N. Hampshire 254,481 269,633 244,161 14,845

1,337,839 1,343,519 1,105,497 92,320

Increase of population in the above States from 1820 to 1830, 140,020

Do. from 1830 to 1840, 92,320

Less in the last ten years, 47,691

President's Course.

We learn from good authority, that it is a fact that Mr. Van Buren has rendered the hospitalities of the White House, to Gen. Harrison, during the session of Congress.—*Georgia Constitution.*

**Visits to North Bend by Applicants for Office.**—We copy the following from the Cincinnati Republican. It will be seen that the editor speaks advisedly:

"We should suppose the good sense of the friends of Gen. Harrison would suggest to them the propriety of abstaining from visits to his residence to solicit office. We are pursued these visits must encroach on the time which belongs not to individuals, but to the whole people. He will soon enter upon the duties of the most arduous as it is the most arduous office in the world, and the nation expects that he shall have such control of his own time as will permit him to think upon the measures calculated to promote his interests.

"We speak advisedly when we assure all applicants for office, whether personally or by letter, that their claims will be prejudiced rather than advanced by such a course of conduct. We doubt not the President elect would especially condemn the practice of any of the present office-holders presuming to solicit a continuance of their places by professing to abuse the present incumbents under whom they now hold office. We know that applications have been made upon such grounds.—*Balt. Pilot.*

**Mr. Van Buren's future destination.**—By common consent, it seems agreed, that Mr. Van Buren will never return to Kinderhook. Soon after the Presidential election, it was rumored that he would buy or had bought Mount Vernon for his future residence, in the vain hope of thereby investing himself with an immortality, which his actions had failed to achieve. This rumor, however, has given place to another. It is now rumored that he contemplates purchasing a splendid landed estate in Shenandoah, with the view of reclaiming the ladder of ambition; beginning at the lowest round and representing the Tent Legion in the House of Delegates. This would certainly be kind and condescending in the Great Defeated; but we apprehend that fate will exact its dues, and for years to come, Van must be content to take up his abode at the head waters of Salt River—the political Botany Bay.—*Rich. Whig.*

A Loco Foco Editor in Cincinnati, after being closed with Benton, next morning, nominated Van Buren for re-election in 1844.

Unless Benton can start something better than this,

## CHARLOTTE, N. C.

From the Literary Gazette.

**TIME AND BEAUTY.**  
Nature Time who waits for no man  
Not with eyelids and wings and grace  
Lie in wait for youth and woman,  
Now our morning, beauty paus.

One the flowers she bounded lightly,  
Smiling as a summer's day;  
Those who marked her eyes were brightly  
Close, the fair eyes for her gay.

'Mild,' be really said, 'good morrow!'  
Expected that no such sights are mine?  
Beauty lie my sweet to her,  
And I come to gather thine.

'Till not yield it,' said she boldly,  
Monster do not draw no sight—  
Come with me' he answered coldly,  
'Go with them' said she, 'not I.'

Time haughty extended over her  
Thrusting with his withered hand—  
And his hour-glass shook before her,  
Falling to the running sand.

But the maiden all intrepid,  
Answered, laughing merrily,  
'I am young, we then decrepit—  
What has then to do with me?'

Time replied with purpose ready,  
'Wrinkles I must lend thy brow,'  
Beauty said 'I'm not yet ready,'  
'Flying said, 'not ready now.'

Time pursued with will unabashed—  
Beauty fled with rapid feet  
For the old man's wings are fleet.  
But the maiden, nothing fearing—

Calls on, wisdom's power divine—  
Wisdom comes with aspect thunders—  
Leads her to her ancient shrine.

There her eye all passion loses;  
But with reason shines serence—  
Trath its sober charm diffuses—  
Gently o'er her soothed min.

Thought restrains her youthful wildness—  
Calmness holy hopes bestow—  
On her face, loved joined to mildness—  
Blends its light with virtue's glow.

There new heavenly graces clothe,  
Left o'erward—his will undoes—  
Beauty smiled in angel lustre—  
Time was vanquished—Beauty won.

## RURAL ECONOMY.

From the Boston Cultivator.  
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

In most of the publications of an agricultural character throughout the Union, we notice frequent recommendations in favor of establishing some plan for the promotion of agricultural knowledge among the greatest of farmers in the United States. It is acknowledged in every quarter that there is strong prejudice against looking into a book or paper to learn what others have done, or are now doing to establish improved systems of husbandry—improved stock—improved seeds—improved instruments.

We have sometimes adverted to this topic, and we have endeavored to account for the gross absurdity of refusing to acquire information on any subject on account of objections to the means by which it is conveyed. But it is useless to reason on the subject with some men, who have arrived at a certain age. They know enough already—they are in the right track, and they intend that their children shall keep it the same. Still we believe and we trust that this ancient prejudice is yielding to better views of the subject. We find people now reading more than they have done in former years—and we see the cause of this apparent change in the public mind!—and we wonder that most farmers were unwilling to read on the subject of farming, when all the reading which they could find was in English books, or in papers that copied from English books, which treated on modes of farming which were wholly inapplicable to our climate—our soil—our situation and our means!

What books or what writings have been published on this subject in this country? How many practical American farmers have yet written books on farming? If we have no books of a practical character on this subject—and if the English books as explained would be Greek to most of our farmers, shall we complain that they are unwilling to read? Shall we laugh at them for not being willing to adopt foreign systems before they have seen them tried, or before they have had reasonable satisfaction that they may here be adopted with safety?

Let us then encourage the publication of American books of a practical character—let us introduce such books into our common Schools, and make our boys familiar with reading on the subjects of the occupation which they intend to pursue through life; and it may be that we can do away all prejudice from the young, if we cannot from those of riper years. We have heard of a child who was so brought up, that he was not afraid of a snake—a harmless snake—and it may be that we can so familiarize our children with books on farming, that when they are men grown, they may not be afraid to read and reason in writing on the best modes of conducting a business in which all are interested.

It is indeed books for reading which should treat our peasant and familiar masters on the best modes of tilling lands—sowing, rearing,—breeding stock—breeding, building and—wholesome for cattle—breeding horses and—wholesome for the dairy—sowing new lands—improving the soil for fruits, stock—managing fruit trees—seeds, planting—grafting and trimming; and various other matters that might be named, would be quite as likely to interest the boy as his lessons, if as he were constantly connected with his reading to dry and abstract discussions on metaphysics, and metaphysical

theses for ever who is likely inclined to prefer the former to the latter. But which we cannot understand. We can well remember when we were delighted to read in the pages of an old Almanac any thing relating to the subject of farm management—no reason for this undoubtedly was, these articles related to our own occupation—they were interesting to us, and we could understand them.

In most of our schools both sexes are taught in the same class. This is as it should be; and it will be injurious to females to read and become acquainted with farm management—with dairy management—and generally with household concerns? Must they read nothing but romances, and acquire their fingers to handle no instrument but the piano and the guitar? Must our men do all the milking and foreign females make all our butter? We trust we have not yet come to this, and we hope for better returns from the fair maids of America. Let them then, while at school, read something that will be useful to them through life—let them be familiar with all the business relating to the farm—and let them learn that the surest way to be respected in this country is to be useful.

## SOY CORN FODDER.

SIMON BRADFORD, near Nashville, who has a great and laudable thirst to keep pace with his brother farmers in useful improvements, has harvested several acres of Corn soon about the middle of summer for hay. The yield is abundant, the fodder nice, the stock are fond of it, and we suppose it will be as nutritious food as the blades stripped from the stocks, perhaps more so. Capt. B. is highly pleased with his first experiment, and says he intends to persevere. Others have tried the same experiment, and we hope to hear from them soon.

## For Cash!!

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his Customers and the public, that he has purchased the

## Stock of Goods

lately owned by Mr. J. F. Irvin, and now offers them at the house formerly occupied by Mr. Irvin, at very low prices and for small profits, FOR CASH AND CASH ONLY.

He has also a Splendid Stock of

**DRY GOODS,**  
Bonnets, Hats and Shoes,  
**CUTLERY, HARDWARE,**  
and  
**GROCERIES.**

In short, if any are disposed to consult utility and comfort, economy, taste or fashion, and will give him a call, he flatters himself that he will be able to please them.

THE subscriber will distinctly understand that he sells for CASH AND CASH ONLY. This is not because he would fear to trust his customers, but because his circumstances will not admit of doing a credit business. He sincerely hopes, therefore, that his friends will not put him to the disgraceful necessity of refusing a credit to those which he would cheerfully grant were he able to do so.

W. W. ELMS. 134.

Charlotte, Dec. 23, 1840.

## EDUCATION.

THE services of Mr. James Knob have been secured in the Sugar Credit Academy, which will be opened the 1st Monday of January next.

Mr. Knob has taught at Davidson College, and we are authorized by the President of that Institution, and others to say that he taught to their satisfaction. His credentials entitle him to the confidence of the community. Boarding may be had at \$7 per month.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, \$5 60  
English Grammar and Geography, 7 59  
Classical and Scientific Departments, 12 00  
Sugar Creek, Dec. 23, 1840. 14

## NO MISTAKE.

**NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.**

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the name of Sora's Lighter a assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**  
Groceries and Hardware, &c.  
which they offer for Sale at the lowest Cash prices. Persons wishing Bargains will do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. They will also attend to their Commission Business.

They will receive and forward other Goods or Products, is or from Charleston or New York, on an accommodating terms as any other house in this Town. Call second door above B. McDaniel's, on Front St.

ROBERT G. GREGORY  
Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 1, 1840. 134

## NOTICE!!!

THE subscriber is desirous of going to Terra del Fuego he requests all those indebted to him to come forward and settle their Notes and Accounts by Cash. No more paper will be spared for Goods sold after the 1st day of January, 1841.

J. A. JOHNSTON. 134.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale the well known Jack NAPOLEON, imported from France three years ago. He has been in my possession between two and three years, and I can say without the fear of contradiction, that he is made for size and form, cannot be surpassed by any in the State. A reasonable credit will be given, or goods taken in pay.

W. M. E. SMITH. 134

Dec. 20, 1840.

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